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prevailed in his or her region a report will be prepared for publication in this magazine. The questions asked are: How long were birds held back by weather? How many species were affected? Were individuals of late arriving species less numerous than usual? Was there noticeable increase in mortality?

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## REVIEWS

"The Nature Study Review," official organ of American Nature Study Society, March, 1910, Bird Study number. A splendid number, replete with excellent photos and good sound common sense ——— on bird protection by C. F. Hodge, J. E. Hess, G. H. Trafton, T. L. Hankinson, Fred L. Charles and others, with a bird identification chart especially adapted to the public schools, proves its sterling worth without any further advertisements. We wish it God-speed on its journey and hope it will prosper and grow to be a permanent stronghold in the protection of birds.

"NOTES ON SOME OF THE RARER BIRDS OF WASHTENAW Co., MICH.  
(Reprint from the Auk, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, April, 1910.)

This is an excellent list of 34 species, with annotations, prepared with great care and accuracy by two well known field-workers of the Wilson Club, Norman A. Wood and A. D. Tinker. The comparisons with former lists are thorough, errors of these are corrected, evidence always being furnished by the actual capture of specimens. We note with surprise the apparent scarcity of some species compared with conditions in northern Ohio. We would like to point out to the authors the fact that the Pine Warbler is not necessarily confined to coniferous woods as its breeding haunts, Professor Ridgway's records from southern Illinois and the reviewer's own from southern Ohio proving as much. We only regret that the list was not first sent to the Wilson Bulletin, the best and only bird journal of the middle west, which should be the medium of publication for all the bird students of this region.

W. F. H.

"YEARBOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1909."

This most valuable book contains a splendid article by W. L. McAtee on "Plants useful to attract birds and protect fruit," which is timely indeed. In European countries careful attention has long since been paid to the restoration of conditions favorable to bird life on land from which cultivation and civilization have

driven the birds. Similar results can be produced in America, if the farmers are once awakened to the fact that the ruthless destruction of trees and underbrush and the present robber system of farming will finally make a howling wilderness and solitude out of this glorious country as far as bird life is concerned. Mr. McAtee's article is practical; it shows what kinds of plants, shrubs and trees should be planted in the various zones and faunal areas to attract birds, to induce them to nest with us and how their attention can be diverted from fruits, the planting of mulberry trees being especially recommended in this respect. If the sound advice in this article is heeded the country over, a great advance will be made towards keeping our birds—what few there are still left—with us.

In an article, "Pocket Gophers as Enemies of Trees," Mr. David E. Lantz calls our attention to numerous Mammals and Birds, that keep these pests in check, the Great Blue Heron and the Barn Owl being foremost in this respect, while all the Hawks and Owls come in for their share of praise. Apropos it is about time the insane and indiscriminate slaughter of the Hawks and Owls is stopped. It is not sufficient to merely point out the good these birds do, but the murderous custom of shooting them at random should be stopped.

The third article in this book relating to birds is entitled "Introduction of the Hungarian Partridge into the United States."

**"BIRDS COLLECTED AND OBSERVED DURING THE CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATE FISHERIES STEAMER 'ALBATROSS' IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AND IN THE BEHRING, OCHOTSK, JAPAN, AND EASTERN SEAS," April to December, 1906. By AUSTIN HOBART CLARK.**

Dr. Clark, in a pamphlet of forty-nine pages [reprint from U. S. N. M. proceedings], gives us a thorough and excellent report of work done in those remote regions by himself, often under most provoking circumstances. The Linschoten Islands, absolutely terra incognita, were only touched during the cruise. No trace of Pallas' Cormorant was found: under the remarks of the lagopus groups we notice some careful work of the author, but the last word in regard to the various races of these birds has certainly not yet been spoken. Why the name of *Larus barrovianus* is retained in view of recent investigations by Dr. Dwight, is a mystery. Incidentally a timely remark is made concerning the A. O. U. check list being out of date. It has often been a surprise to us that such a check list is retained by the A. O. U., when it is well known that the science of ornithology has progressed in its classification, based upon the anatomical structure of birds, away beyond the clumsy